

Figure 1

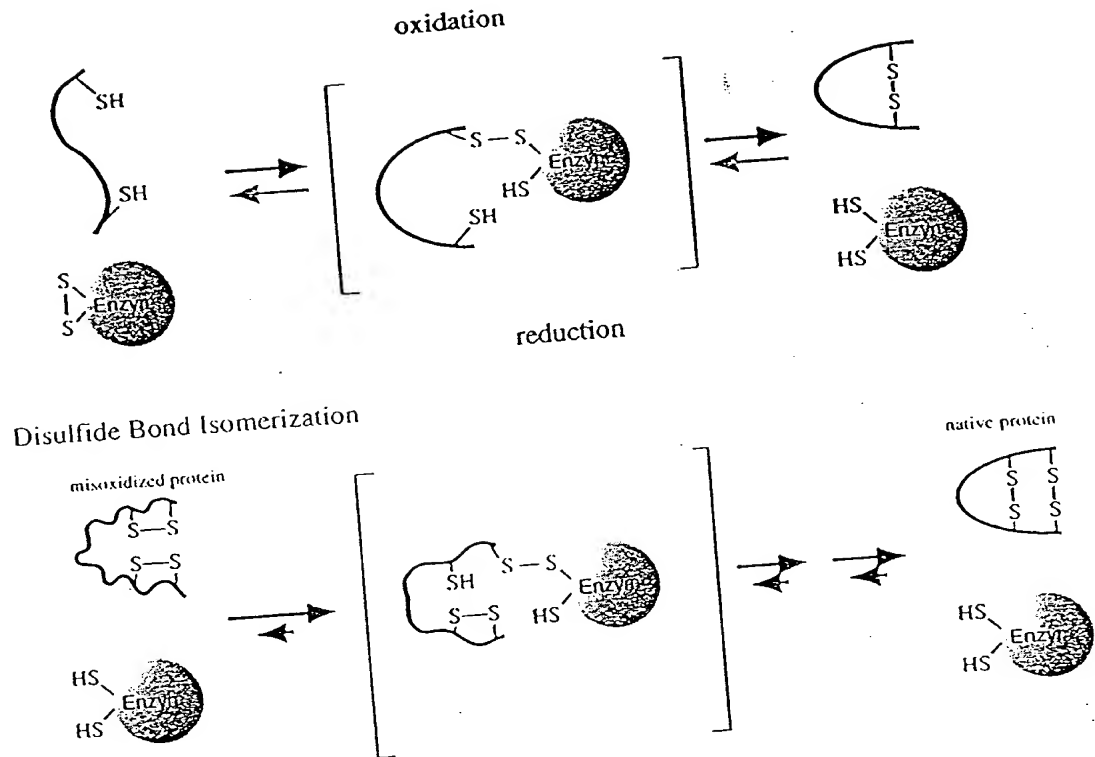


Figure 2

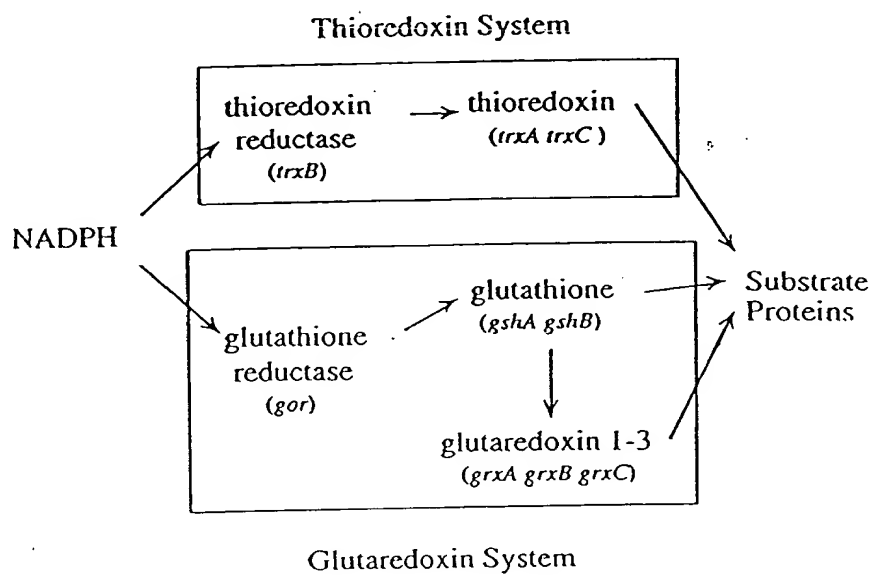
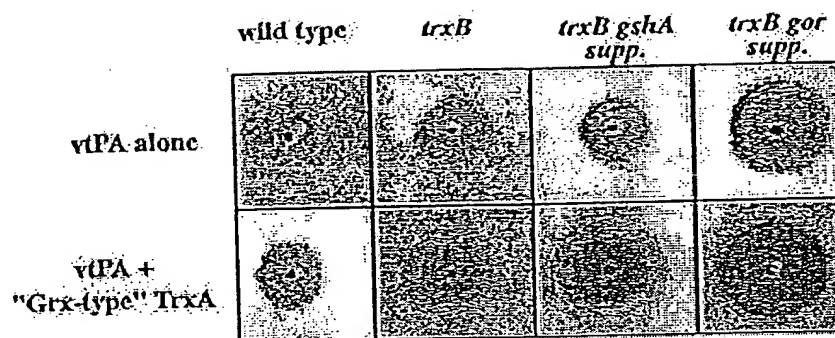


Figure 3



Downloaded from www.jstor.org

Figure 4

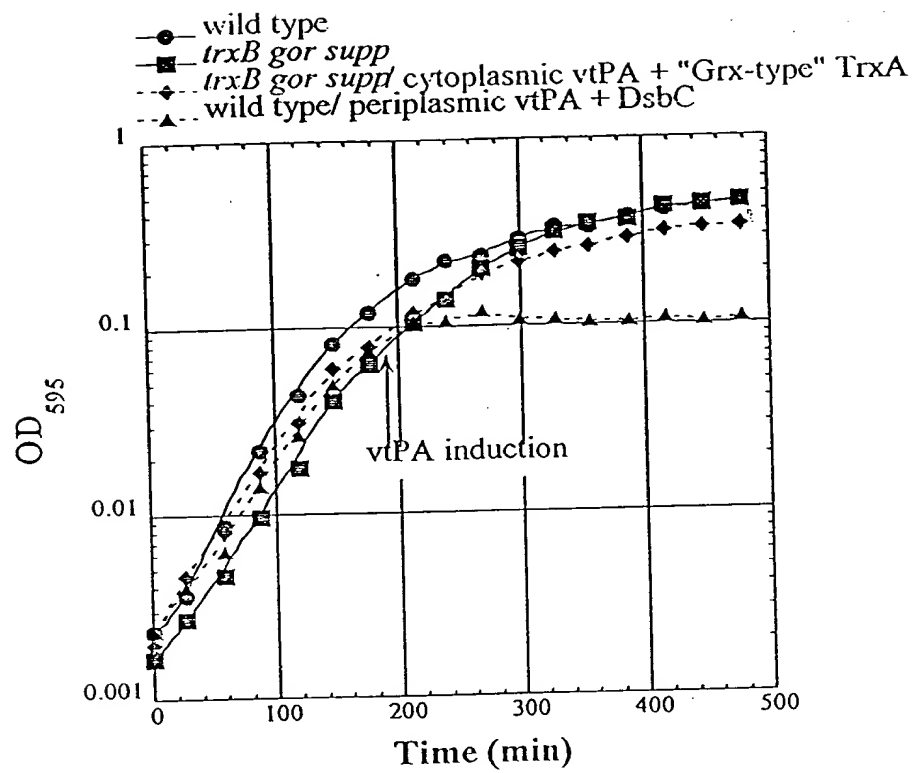


Figure 5



Figure 6

Relative Activity

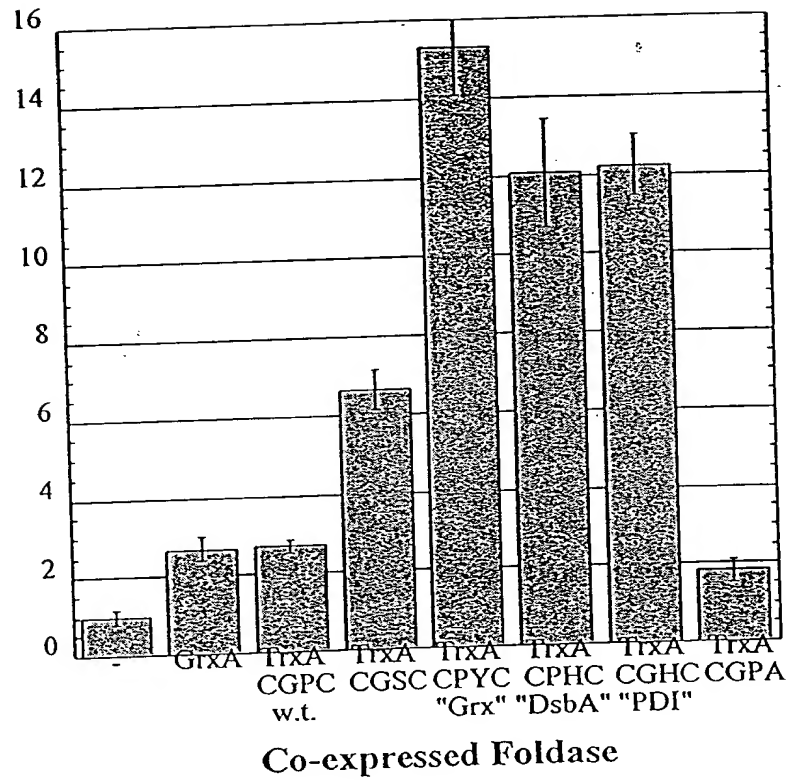
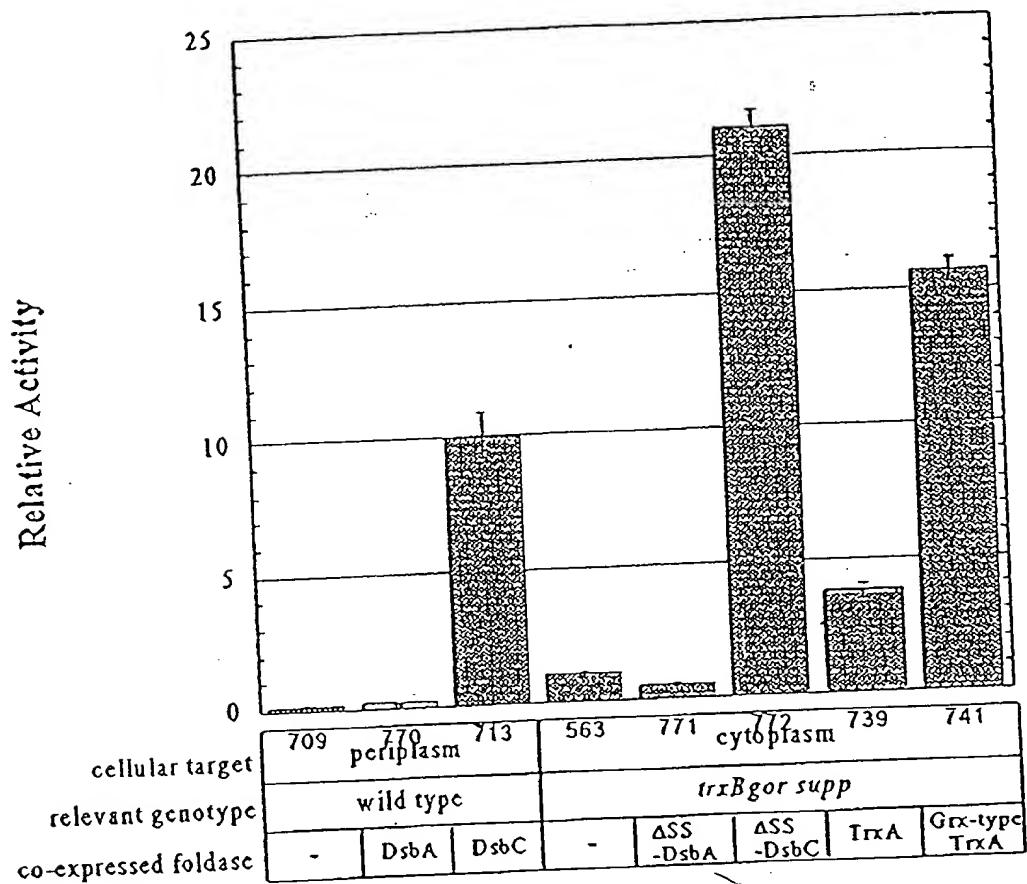


Figure 7



U

AlpC

33

47

AhpC\*

33

48

3)

<i>E. coli</i>	32	RWSVFF	FYPADF	TFVCPTEL	GDVADHYEELQK
<i>S. typhi</i>	32	RWSVFF	FYPADF	TFVCPTEL	GDVADHYEELQK
<i>P. putida</i>	32	KWSVVF	FYPADF	TFVCPTEL	GDLDNVAEFQK
<i>S. mutans</i>	32	KWAVFC	FYPADFS	FVCPTEL	GDLEQYATLQS
<i>B. subtilis</i>	32	QWSVFC	FYPADFS	FVCPTELED	LQEQYAALKE
<i>S. aureus</i>	34	SWSVVC	FYPADFS	FVCPTELED	LQNQYEELQK
<i>T. pallidum</i>	33	SWAVFM	FYPADF	TFVCPTELD	LARVYPSFVE
<i>A. aeolicus</i>	50	KWVILF	FYPADY	TFVCPTELD	LAEKYDELKE
HUMAN TPA	36	KYVVL	FYPLDF	TFVCPTEI	IAFTTVKRTSAK



Depending on the oxidative stress-inducing signal two different forms of AhpC can be found

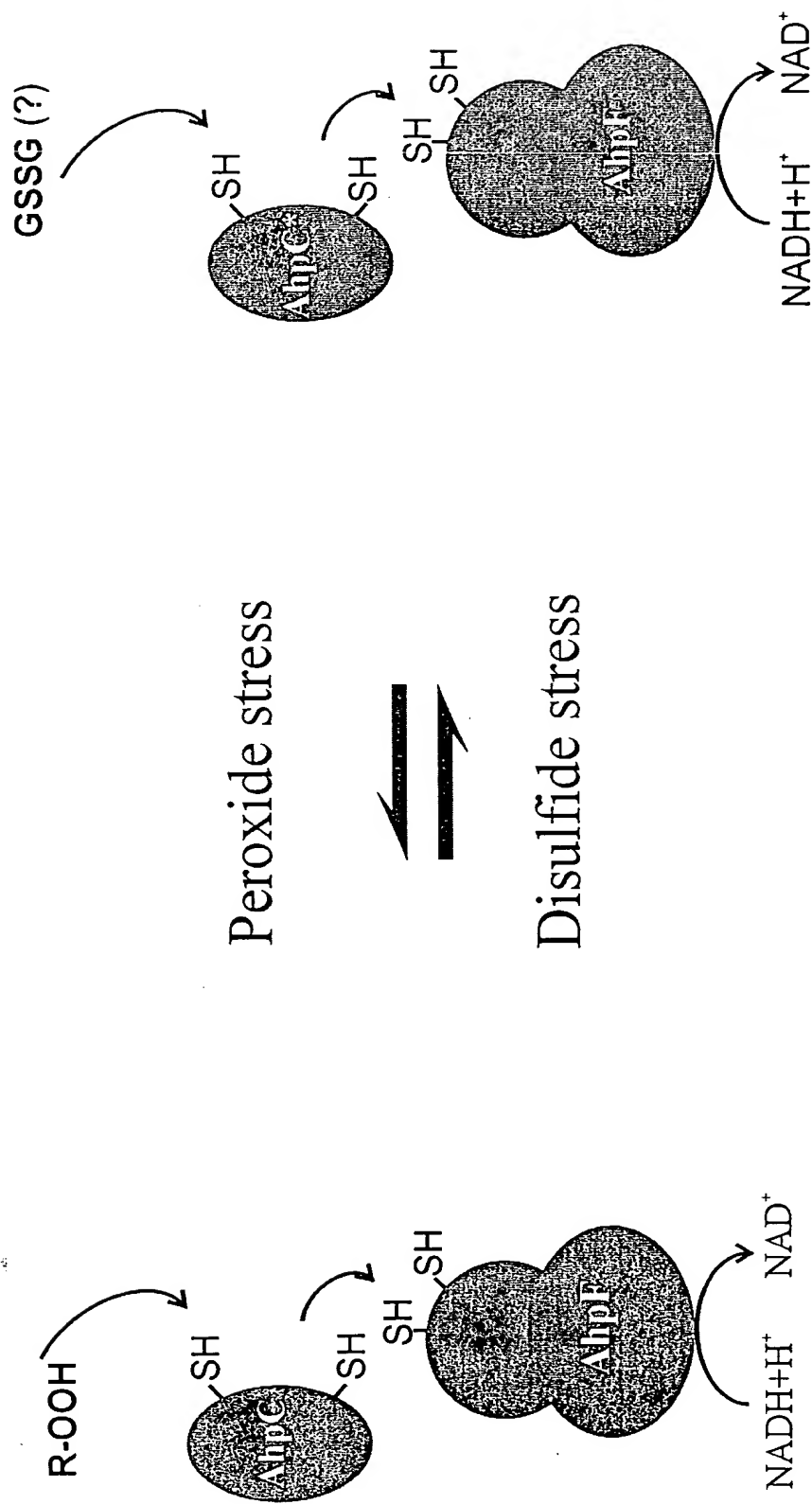
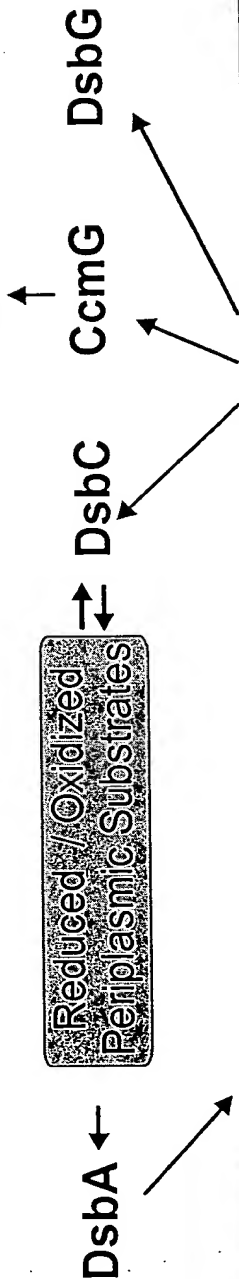


Figure 9

Cytochrome c  
Biogenesis



Periplasm

Respiratory Chain  
← DsbB

DsbD

Cytoplasm

Oxidized Substrates:  
Arsenate-Reductase

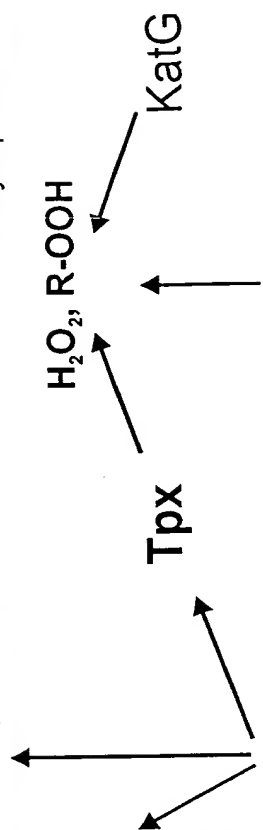
Oxidized Substrates:  
OxyR-Hsp33  
Ribonucleotide-Reductase  
PAPS Reductase  
Met-Sulfoxide-Reductase

Glutaredoxins  
(*grxA*, *grxB*, *grxC*)

Glutathione  
(*gshA*, *gshB*)

Glutathione  
Oxidoreductase  
(*gor*)

NADPH



H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, R-OOH

Tpx

KatG

Thioredoxins  
(*trxA*, *trxC*)

AhpC

Thioredoxin  
Reductase  
(*trxB*)

AhpF

NADH

Figure 10

# Thiol-Redox pathways in a *trxB gor* double mutant

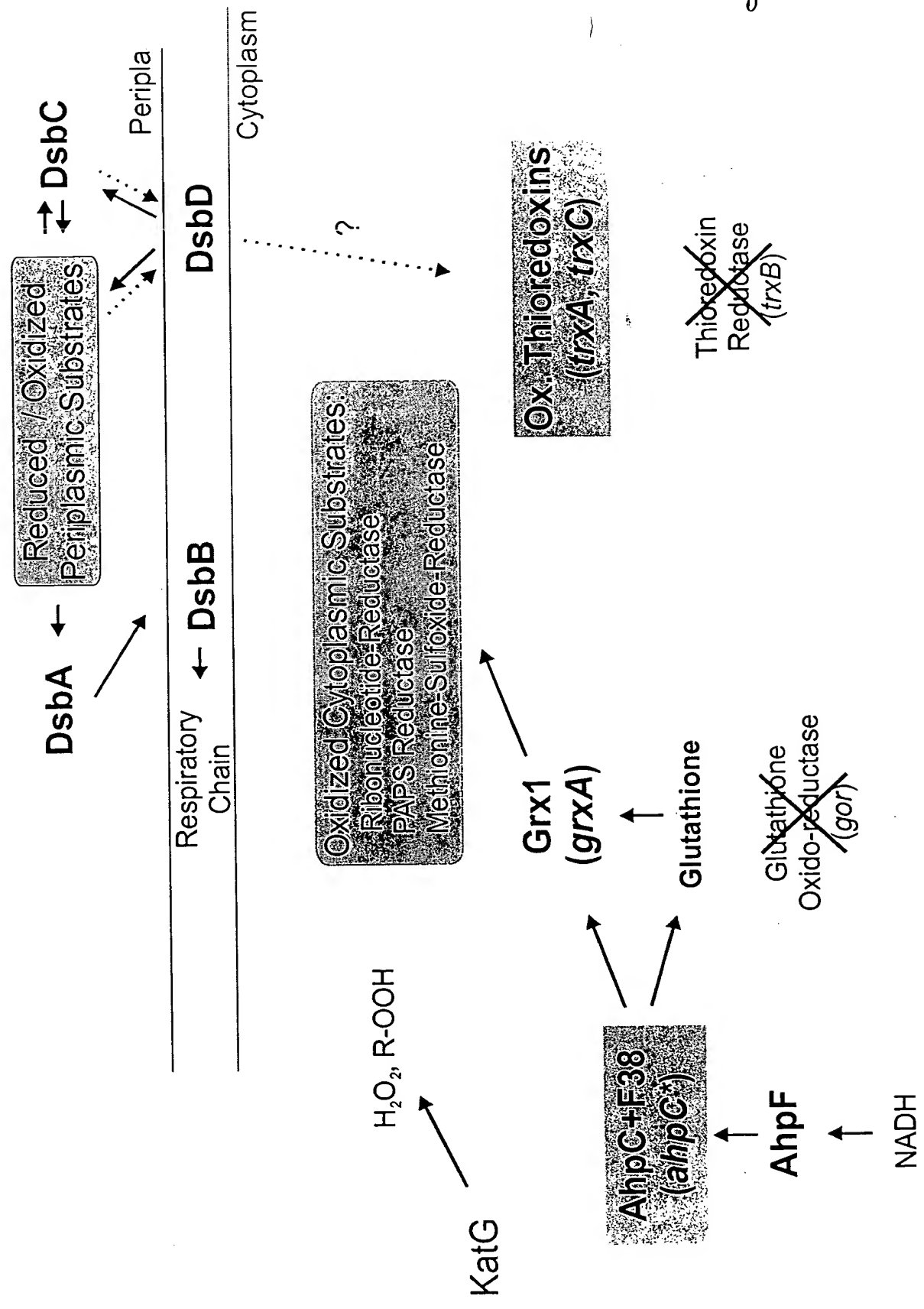


Figure 11